TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1893.

If our friends toho favor us with manuscripts for cation wish to have rejected articles returned, my must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUR, issued to morning, must be handed in this even-

### The Fourth of July.

The anniversary of the Declaration of Inependence continues to be the chief of American holidays. The Revolution recedes from us into the past, and its heroes are not the commanding figures and ideal characters they were before the civil war; but this day, commemorative of the first great step toward the establishment of a distinct and individual American nationality. remains fresh in the public regard.

When the Congress of the thirteen colonies declared their independence of Great Britain, in 1776, this national sentiment existed only as a germ. The spirit of dendence still prevailed, and throughout the Revolution the patriots had to contend against it. Of faith in democratic government there was almost none. Even after independence had been won, the leaven of aristocratic ideas remained, and the party which would have given to WASHING-TON at least a semblance of royal prerogative was strong. Fear of intrusting the power to the people was general, and it continued to manifest itself long after the establishment of the Union, in laws restricting the exercise of the suffrage. A property qualification for voting was required in every State.

Later there arose a momentarily powerful party which sought to defeat the principle of universal suffrage, or government by the people, through the disfranchisement of the foreign born, though their own ancestry was foreign. They had not yet learned the lesson of democracy. They were still in a provincial environment. Gradually the restrictions on the suffrage were removed and the Know-Nothing movement was overcome.

Then followed the destruction of slavery, an institution utterly and absurdly anomalous in a democratic republic. The flood of foreign immigration began to pour in as never before. The States were bound together more firmly than ever by railroads, which made their material interests inseparable. The demonstration of the military strength of both the North and the South in the civil war, taught the people their national power, of which before they had been boastful rather than serenely confident in their proved self-sufficiency.

Thus actual independence, and the growth of a distinctive American democratic sentiment, have been of slow development; but to-day the evolution is further advanced than at any time in the past. A few doubters and skeptical critics of popular rule remain, but they are powerless. They may confine their faultfinding to particular features of that rule, municipal government, for example, but the old Tory spirit of distrust of the people animates them and annuls their influence. Democracy waxes stronger, and experience in government is a school wherein it is learn-

ing how best to govern. - Meantime the American people are improving both physically and intellectually. They are becoming a finer race and a more dominant. They are happier in temperament, and the characteristics distinguishing them from others are more pronounced The passion of patriotism is stronger than ever. The unity among them is now complete for the first time in American history

Causes of the American Revolution. How it happened that on July 4, 1776, the Continental Congress at Philadelphia deviewpoint of the scientific historian. They have reached conclusions which do not, in some respects, materially differ from those previously expressed by certain American atesmen, and conspicuously by DANIEL WEBSTER; but they have set them forth in language free from any taint of partisanship or acrimony. As an example of dissionate treatment of the subject, we may fittingly on this anniversary call attention to a remarkable paper contributed by Prof. JAMES A. WOODBURN of the Indiana University to the Johns Hopkins studies in historical and political science.

The title of Prof. WOODBURN'S essay, Causes of the American Revolution, is somewhat narrow for the field that he explores. What he proves is that our assertion of independence was the outcome first, of opportunity, next of indirect incentives of long standing, and, finally, of a proximate and direct cause. It is plain, infeed, that the peace of 1763, by which the colonies were relieved from the fear of French aggression on the north and of Spanish aggression on the south, furnished not the cause but the opportunity of the American Revolution. The rebounding of a bow, when the string is cut, is due not to the withdrawai of the constrictive agent. but to the bow's inherent elasticity. Undoubtedly the presence of the French in Canada and of the Spaniards in Florida had exercised a powerful restraint upon separatist tendencies. Ground between the upper and the nether millstone, the colmists had had no leisure to brood over the grievances with which they had ample reason to reproach the mother country. But for those grievances, however, there ld have been no separatist impulses to deal with, after the Seven Years' War had destroyed the empire of France upon this continent and consigned America to English civilization.

What were the strong incentives to separation which were of long standing, but which then for the first time became fully operative, and must, therefore, be accounted indirect causes of the Revolution? They were: first, the attempts of the royal Governors at arbitrary rule in America, and the contest and irritation arising over the question of the royal prerogative; secondly. the commercial restrictions imposed by the English Navigation Acts and Laws of Trade, and their obviously mischievous effects upon colonial interests. When in 1685, Sir EDMUND ANDROS came to America, with the intention of depriving certain colonies of their charters, the colonists resisted on precisely the same grounds which their descendants took nearly a century later, claiming for themselves the ancient rights of Englishmen, guaranteed by their charters, and denying the right of the mother country to interfere in their internal affairs. To many students of that epoch it has seemed reasonable to say that, had there en 2,000,000 people in America in 1685. instead of 200,000, revolution would have occurred a hundred years earlier. There was nothing exceptional in the conduct of tax. That would be like explaining the tre-ANDROS: on the contrary, it was repre-

tion took place, there had been contests more or less important between the power of the royal Governors and the popular colonial party in the Assemblies. The steady aim of the Governors was to check the growth of popular powers, and the steady purpose of the Assemblies was to uphold what they deemed their constitutional rights. It is this long-continued friction and the antagonisms excited by it. which account for many of the indictments levelled against the King in the Declaration of Independence: "When a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security." For specifications, the signers of the Declaration recited that the King had refused his assent to laws the most wholesome for the public good: he had forbidden Governors to pass laws of pressing importance; he had refused other laws for the accommodation of the people, unless the people would relinguish their right of representation; he had repeatedly dissolved Representative Houses for opposing royal invasions of popular rights, and he had attempted to make Governors and Judges dependent upon

his will alone for their tenures and sala-

ries. In a word, the long experience of the

colonists in their contests over the prerog-

ative and in their resistance to arbitrary

rule, had furnished a preparation and a mo-

tive for severance from the mother country.

The second ancient and serious grievance

sentative. For a century before separa-

which figures, as we have said, among the indirect causes of the Revolution, was the commercial restrictions upon the colonies. From Cromwell in 1651 to Grenville in 1763, we encounter a persistent series of measures designed to trammel the commer cial and industrial activities of the colonists for the benefit of the parent State. The colonists were confined to the British dominions for their market. They could carry no goods from Europe to America which had not been first landed in England. All forms of colonial manufactures which could possibly compete with those of England were crushed. In the interest of English sugar planters, the importation of sugar and moasses and rum from the French West Indies was forbidden. Then, again, for the sake of a few merchants carrying on trade with Virginia, the colonies were drained of their gold and silver coin by the remittance of it to England, and yet were repeatedly forbidden to issue the paper money rendered necessary for their internal commerce. In view of these things some writers have insisted that to release trade and labor from such restrictions was the object of the Revolution. One historian has said that, "but for the policy which oppressed the commerce and inhibited the use of the waterfalls of New Fugland, the dispute would have been left to posterity." DANIEL WEB-STER affirmed that "whoever has looked deeply into the causes which produced our Revolution has found the original principle far back in this claim on the part of England to monopolize our trade, and in the continued effort on the part of the colonists to resist or invade that monopoly." Nevertheless, the evidence seems incon-

trovertible that, had the tact and wisdom displayed by Walpole and Chatham continued to mark the conduct of British Ministers: had no fresh and stinging provocation been given to the colonists; the old tendencies to separation might have long remained latent and inoperative, and the opportunity offered by the extinction of the fear of French aggression might have been neglected for many a decade. It was only, said BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, when England. after the Seven Years' War, asserted the right of domestic taxation by Parliament that the Americans began to revolve in their minds those ancient grievances which, from their respect and love to England, they had long submitted to and seemed almost willing to forget. On another oc clared the independence of thirteen British | casion FRANKLIN testified that the temper colonies is a question which English, as of Americans toward Great Britain at the can, writers have during the close of the Seven Years' War was the best last twenty years reexamined from the in the world. Even James Otis, who, two years before, had thundered against the Writs of Assistance, proclaimed in 1763 the love of all Englishmen in America for the mother country, their pride in the glory of the English name, and declared that "what Gop in His providence had joined together. no man should dare to pull asunder." It was the new Ministerial policy with regard vindictive and oppressive measures which followed it, that irreparably alienated the colonists, aroused them to a lively

to colonial taxation announced by GREN-VILLE in 1764; it was the Stamp Act and the and resentful recognition of their former wrongs, and led directly to the independence of America. That is why the Stamp Act is pronounced by LECKY, when its ultimate consequences are considered, one of the most momentous pieces of legis lation in the history of mankind. It may be true that, by severe accuracy of definition, by a refinement of reasoning, and by the letter of the law, it is impossible to prove that there was any distinction between taxing and other legislative acts in which the colonists had acquiesced. Nevertheless, it is admitted by LECKY that, by the constitutional traditions and usages of the English people, such a distinction was clearly recognized. It is on this account that he concedes that the Stamp Act, though it was by no means as unjust or unreasonable as has been alleged, did unquestionably infringe upon a principle which the English race, both at home and abroad, have always regarded with peculiar jealousy." The doctrine that in free nations taxation and representation are inseparably connected, and that no people can be legitimately taxed, except by themselves or their representatives, lay at the very root of the English conception of political liberty. It is true that the Stamp Act was presently repealed, with the result that, for the moment, the clamor of the colonists was hushed. But when Townshend came to power in 1767, the taxing policy was resumed; and the breach, which even yet might have been closed, was reopened, widened, and made irreparable by the unwise and unfortunate acts of Parlia-

mentary coercion. It is thus that Prof. WOODBURN outlines the opportunity, the indirect incentives, and the direct and proximate cause of the American Revolution. The range of his essay does not permit him to discuss the profound underlying moral forces, of which the Declaration of Independence has seemed to many students of political philosophy, the natural and inevitable outcome. Unquestionably, the measures and the movements, whose relative importance he endeavors to weigh and to define, may be regarded as, after all, only the flower and fruitage of moral influences whose roots lay deep in the social structure and dominant ideas of the mother country on the one hand, and of the colonies upon the other. An upheaval so general and spontancous, as was that which culminated in 1776, is not to be accounted for by a fact so simple and solated as the imposition of a

mendous revolution which demolished the ancien régime in France by the existence of a deficit in her treasury. Such incidents are rather occasions than causes. They are like the rifts in a sea wall, which, trivial in themselves, give ingress to an over-

### How the Victoria Was Lost.

The official story of the disaster off Tripoli is at last told, and until a detailed investigation of the affair is held by the court martial already called at Portsmouth, nothing further of consequence is likely to

be made known as to its main features. While public judgment upon the commanding officer, who is no longer living to speak for himself, will neither be hasty nor harsh, it must be said that all the evidence tends to the belief that the primary error which led to the disaster was Vice-Admiral Tryon's own mistake in ordering the execution of a manœuvre when there was not sufficient distance between the columns to perform it. The two divisions were six cable lengths apart. As a cable length is one-tenth of a sea mile, or about 608 feet, the distance between them was about 3.650 feet, or not quite three-fourths of a statute mile, when the order was given by Admiral TRYON from the Victoria, for the first division to alter its course sixteen points to port and for the second to alter sixteen points to starboard. Rear Admiral Markham reports that, as he considered the distance inlequate for the purpose, he indicated from the Camperdown that the signal was not understood, but, before he could request an explanation, was asked by signal from Admiral TRYON what he was waiting for. Trusting to his superior, he then obeyed the order, and the crash followed.

It may be suggested that the position in which Admiral MARKHAM is placed does not make him a disinterested witness as to the cause of the disaster. But the testimony of the Victoria's officers confirms him in the essential point. Capt. BOURKE, commanding that vessel, says that when the original formation in two divisions was ordered, he and Staff Commander SMITH were in Admiral Tryon's cabin. The Admiral explained his proposed manœuvres, and said the columns were to be six cables apart, whereupon Commander SMITH suggested that eight cables would be better, and the Admiral said: "Yes, it should be eight cables." Yet, when the order was issued, it proved to be six cables, and accordingly Commander SMITH sent to remind the Admiral that he had decided on eight, but the answer came to let the distance remain at six. Lord GUILFORD, Flag Lieutenant of the Victoria, confirms absolutely this version of the affair, saying that it was to him that the Admiral gave directions to make the distance six cables; that thereupon Commander SMITH told him that the Admiral wished the distance to be eight cables, and not six; finally, that he informed the Admiral of what Commander SMITH had said, and got for an answer that

the distance was to be six cables. But was this distance too small for safe nanœuvring? On this point there will be, first, the testimony of experts at the court martial, and then an examination of the question whether there was any hesitation or delay or any other fault of execution. the absence of which might have prevented the collision. Of this latter, however, there has hitherto been no indication, and even if there were such a fault, it could hardly set aside the conclusion that the primary

cause of the disaster was TRYON's order. The question whether anything could have been done to lessen the magnitude of the loss of life will be for investigation by itself. The evidence seems to be strong that the engines were reversed as soon as could have been expected when the collision seemed inevitable. Admiral Thyon's signal to the other vessels, which were getting out their boats for rescue, simply shows that he did not appreciate the peril of the Victoria, and expected to save her. As to the watertight doors, it is made clear that they had been left open on both ships, and that the before the collision. Whatever was the degree of success in executing these orders. and apart from the question whether the ramming was not fatal in any case, it appears evident that bulkhead doors should be kept closed during such manœuvres, and indeed in all possibilities of a perilous collision with ship or shore.

# The Republican War Map.

New proposals, specifications, and plans for the Republican campaign continue to pour in, and we hope to be able to give a complete map of the proposed operations. Most of the military experts who have been consulted, seem to agree with the Democrat and Chronicle that the campaign must be long, must be directed against the citadels of Tammany, and must be accompanied with a tremendous beating upon the big bass drum.

It is a joyous sight in the leafy month of June to see the old Republican war horses and the bounding Republican colts pawing the ground ner yously, and waiting to hear the slogan's deadly yell and the tintinnabulation of the toesin. Edifying it is to see our philosophicminded neighbor, the Tribune, tempering the heat of the young recruits with sage maxims drawn from the armory of experience. The Tribune very politely observes that the Rochester declaration of the purpose of the Republicans of western New York to prosecute an aggressive campaign is "a gratifying piece of intelligence." More gratifying than novel, certainly, and yet anybody who is gratified thereby must be easy to please. In what year of seven is it not the purpose of the Republicans of west ern New York and of the rest of New York to prosecute an aggressive campaign? The trouble with them is the same as the Hon. WILKINS' MICAWBER complained of in his son: their intentions may be excellent, but they never carry them out. Or else their notion of aggressiveness is that so memorably illustrated by the Hon. JOHN PHŒNIX when he held his opponent pinned to the ground by the point of the Phœnix nose firmly inserted between said opponent's teeth. They don't aggress, they regress, a direction of motion which seems scarcely

satisfactory; but tastes differ. The gratifying piece of intelligence, however, reveals to the Tribune that its friends in western New York "have determined to make the most of the fine opportunity which presents itself of achieving a victory for their party, and therefore for the cause of good and progressive government." We can see the tears rushing over the long dikes of the Hon, FREDERICK SINN GIBBS's moustaches like the waters of Niagara. His better nature is stirred within the manly chest of the fallen, but still high, old tetrarch of the T'irteent'; and the Hon. JACOB PATTERSON, he goes to his chamber and weeps. But a truce to idle tears: this is an expedition in search of the Republican campaign. "In this determination." continues our philosophic neighbor, "they may be sure they will have the hearty support of the Republicans of the me-

tropolis, and of the rest of the State." Well, they may be sure, but don't they wish they were! The western New York Republicans may be sure, if they like, that the Hon. GEORGE ZERUBBABEL ERWIN is more beautiful than the Hon, APOLLO BEL-VEDERE. It is easy enough to live in the world where nothing is but what is not: still this is marshy ground for political

"The general feeling seems to be that we have much to gain and nothing to lose by an early Convention and a long campaign. Why, this is the very quintessence and pemmican of truth. The New York Republicans can't lose anything, because they haven't anything to lose. The same considerations would seem to apply to a late Convention; but "Republicans, rank and file, are conscious that the more the Republican record is examined, either on its own independent merits or in competition with the Democratic record, the better will be the prospect for Republican success at the November ballot box." It may be so, but there is a saying of HESIOD of Ascra or George STEARNS of Chicopee, or some other gnomic poet: " Fish and Republican records will not stand keeping too ong." It is none of our business, perhaps, but it has often seemed to us that if the New York Republican party could go into a campaign with its record, travelling incognito like a Serene Highness, its chances of success would be increased by many per cents. The Republican record made it possible for the Democrats to get control of the State and put an end to the long injustice of minority rule; and the record has not been forgotten. But let us observe the Tribune, following its very mild dose of soothing syrup with this abominably strong

drink of wormwood: "An aggressive fight is the sort of fight which the Republicans will be compelled to wage if they expect to make the ne-seasing headway against the Demo-racy. A perfunctory canvass, a canvass which runs itself, a half-hearted canvass, will be useless. We can only win by a resolute, persistent fight in every school district. It would be absurd folly to Underrate the strength of our opponents. They are strongly in-trenched at Albany and throughout the State. They are in possession of all the State offices which are to be filled this fall. They control both branches of the Legislature, and to help them to retain their power they have the benefit of the gerrymander which was lately put through the Legislature. In the circum stances, the task of beating them is necessarily a big contract, not so big as to discourage Republicans, bu to make any mistakes in organization, or in choice of candidates; that they cannot afford to be other than arnest and united in any distFict."

The contract is large, since the "gerrymander" has given the Democrats some thing a little like the representation in the Legislature to which their numbers entitle them. The Tribune can find no ground for a more optimistic view of Republican prospects than that if the candidates and organization are perfect, the management of the campaign faultless, and the party as harmonious as harmony and as earnest as dynamite, the Republicans need not be discouraged. But they are discouraged. If there was not other reason enough for their depression, the cold and cruel words, We can only win by a resolute, per sistent fight in every school district," would be a deadly dampener of Republican hope. This is a sort of formula for letting the Republicans down easily. When notice is served that the fight must be carried into every school district, the Republican in Sullivan county begins to think more about the time when the bears are going to "hole in" than of the election; and the "Republican below Fourteenth street" whistles wearily and wearily wets his whistle. He knows that the Republican crop next fall

will be small potatoes. It is interesting to notice that the Tribune's plan of campaign leaves out the terrible approach against the Tammany citadel threatened by the Rochester warriors.

# Patronage and State Conventions.

We noticed the other day the charge made by the Richmond Times that Mr. CLEVE-LAND intends to make Federal appointments in Virginia for the purpose of influencing the Democrats in their choice of candidates for Governor and for Senator in Congress. The Richmond Dispatch is not inclined to look upon Mr. CLEVELAND with intemperate admiration. The Baltimore Sun, on the other hand, has been unques tioning in its enthusiasm. We are there fore surprised by a leading article on "Federal Patronage a Factor in State Elections. in which the interference of Federal office holders in the Democratic conventions of Maryland is taken for granted:

"As there is no United States Senator to be elected next year, there is not even the usual pretext for se lecting men to represent the State in the Legislature according to their preferences for one Senatorial can lidate over another.

"Nevertheless, it would be a very simple and guile-less person who should, therefore, suppose that Fed-eral offices and the patronage of the Federal Government will not be an important factor, perhaps a controlling one, in State politics and elections this year. The question is not whether it ought to be, or whether it is decent and proper that the choice of a State Legislature for example should be influence by the prospective distribution of Federal offices, Pos masterships, or places in the Custom House, but simp om House, but simply how far it will be so influenced and controlled."

The Baltimore Sun goes on to say that Mr. CLEVELAND'S "worst enemies have never charged him with making use of the patronage at his disposal for the purpose of furthering his own interests or ambitions:" and yet it avers that the promise of Federal appointments is now used in Maryland and other States as a consideration for votes in political conventions:

"It cannot seem otherwise than passing strange to find in States where State elections are about to occur, promises and pledges of future Federal preferment daily used and hawked about as inducements to vote in a particular way or for particular candidates by persons heretofore not in any way known or distinguished as friends of Mr. CLEVELAND. Of course, it will be said, and said with truth, that this is done without Mr. CLEVELAND's authority. We feel assured that nothing could be more repugnant to Mr. CLEVE-LAND's feelings and views than to know that politica pargains are now made by politicians in Maryland o in any other State, the subject-matter being the sale of such and such a valuable piece of Federal patronage in return for such and such political services, which he as President, or his heads of departments or appointed will in due time be called upon to ratify and honor."

In view of the Mugwump loves of our Baltimore contemporary, it would not be cynical to surmise from all this squawk and flutter that its friends in local politics fear defeat, and are yelling "Wolf!" in consequence. Can it be that there is any such general demoralizing use of the Federal patronage as is here described? Can it be that the Administration and its leading officers so far forget the province of the Federal Government and its agents as to seek to make or mar State and local politics by Federal appointments or the promise of them? If Mr. CLEVE-LAND has set the example by declaring his intention of interfering with the Virginia Democracy, as the Richmond Times asserts, the Federal officeholders may consider themselves as encouraged and protected in the practice of meddling improperly with State politics; but in the absence of specific proofs it seems best to ascribe most of the talk about improper interference to the bluff or blarney of rival politicians watching one another jealously as the time for the conventions approaches. Moreover, Mugwumps like the Baltimore Sun are inclined to deny to a Federal officeholder the ordinary rights of a citizen, and

to warn him away from political conventions altogether. An undue prominence of Federal officeholders in State conventions, however, or an undue zeal on their part in behalf of certain candidates is likely to discredit those candidates and the Administration. Any overt acts of this sort would be severely punished by public opinion; but the Administration, not the offending office holders, will suffer if the Administration

makes excursions into State politics. Liberty of proper political conduct to every Federal officeholder; but no combination of Federal officeholders, under the direction of the Administration, for the purpose of coercing any man's political policy or interfering with the free choice of candidates in any State, county, city, town, village, hamlet, cross-roads, or jumping-off place, or in any political caucus, convention, or meeting whatsoever!

### More Work for the Axe.

Heads have been falling fast in the Treasury Department offices of the far Northwest, particularly in the Puget Sound and

Portland districts. Smuggling, of both Chinese and opium, has been carried on in that region to such an extent, of late years, as to be a national scandal. Puget Sound, with its vast extent, its numerous islands where a small boat may temporarily land her passengers or her contraband goods, and its proximity to Victoria, offers very great advantages to this illicit traffic. The rich rewards for those who are successful in it make them take great risks. As for opium, the heavy duty on it and the comparative ease with which it is concealed in small packages make the unlawful introduction of it constant and in the aggregate enormous. We find cases of the bold landing of Chinamen further down on the coast, also.

But, as if this was not enough, the neglect and incompetency, if not the connivance, of some Federal officers are said to have aided this smuggling. Special Agents Wood and Lewis have been making investigations for Secretary Carlisle, and the secretary seems to have become convinced that if he is to break up this business, he must have to help him subordinates whom he knows about and is willing to be re sponsible for, rather than those who have come to him from years past, and for whom he cannot vouch.

Many removals have been made among the special inspectors and also among higher officers in the Puget Sound region. The GEARY law was enacted chiefly on the ground that, in spite of the stringency of the existing exclusion acts, Chinamen were smuggled into the country in great numbers, so that the registering of those here was the only mode of determining who were the interiopers. Be that as it may, if official complicity or negligence aids this unlawful traffic, it is time for reform.

The President has been justified in putting on guard men whom he can trust, in place of those left over by the HARRISON Administration.

HOKE SMITH is taking rank as the JOHN WANAMAKER of the present Administration. He has more unction, more adipose, and rather more go than John; but in justice to the latter we must add that as the manager of a bargain ounter he can give Honny points and beat him out of sight every time.

The generation that has grown up since the times of the great war look with admiring eyes upon the Union veterans whenever they appear in uniform. The youthful interest in them has again been made evident within the past two or three days, when the survivors of the regiments that once marched out of the city to the battlefield were seen upon the streets on their way to Gettysburg, where brave men fought thirty years ago in the first three days of July. No prettier sight was there here last Saturday than the small remnant of the Zouave regiment moving steadily along. wearing their blue jackets, red shirts, loose knee trousers, and white leggings, bearing the tattered flag which they had followed in twenty-eight battles, and inspired by the martial music of the drum corps. We signalize record, for every New York regiment at Gettysburg has a glorious record, but merely because its gay uniform struck the eye of the spectator more than that of any of the other

To the men of this generation under forty years of age, who know of the war only as a far-off incident, these veterans are not less impressive than they are to the men yet living who recall the events of the gigantic conflict while to the patriotic boys and girls they are as legendary heroes. With pride the veterant neet their old-time comrades from all the States at Gettysburg, and with manly sentiment they dwell upon the fallen soldiers of New York, in whose honor a noble monument has been raised.

The refusal of the Treasury Department to relieve a steamship company from its responsibilities under our immigration laws is just and proper. A Utah colonization com pany offered to ship 2.500 Jewish immigrants from Russia to that Territory if the Government would refrain from inspecting them upon their arrival at this port, and refrain also from sending back those of them wh might be found undesirable. Secretary Can-LIBLE promptly declined to grant this extra ordinary request. He has not the power to grant-it. The men who presented it must have been ill informed. The law which provides for inspection and for the exclusion of undesirables is imperative in its terms, and cannot be modified by any officer of the Gov ernment, or by any power other than that of Congress.

Question: Cannot you put a plece in THE Sun that will stop the everlasting and tire some talk of everybody about the weather Answer: We do not desire to put a stop to this talk. The weather is a thing of abiding and practical interest to the whole people. It affects the health, the business, the crops, the industry, the prosperity, and the pleasure of the country. The state of it is important to everybody. People will continue forever to talk about it. It is a theme of the first importance and interest.

The Tribune prints the answers it recently received from a large number of the Protestant clergymen of this city who had been asked where they intended to spend those months of summer in which they are re lieved from church duties and are free to enjoy themselves. We judge that all of them mer to have a pleasant time while absent from the city. We are struck with the fact that more min isters of the Presbyterian Church than of any other Church have gone, or are going to Europe. Among the leading divines already there, or on the way there, are the Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL, the Rev. Dr. PARKHURST, the Rev. Dr. HENRY VAN DYKE the Rev. Dr. MERLE SMITH, and the Rev. Dr. DUFFIELD, while others prefer the air of the Adirondacks and the Rocky Mountains, where there is game, or the senside re sorts. where there is good fishing, or the sylvan places, where life is very peaceful. Few of the Episcopalian clergymen have chosen Europe their favorite summer haunts for this year are among the hills and by the sea, in the Ea to and Middle States. The ministers of Baptist Church appear to layor New England and so do those of the Reformed Courch while some of the Methodists like Europe others the far West, and yet others the piner woods of Maine. The ministers of the lesson denominations have struck out in all direc tions to get relief from the heated atmosphere of the city. It seems to us that nearly every one of the

Protestant clergymen of the city has made an excellent choice of a place of rest, recreation or sport. We trust that they will all have s good time right straight along until they return to the city in the genial weather September, or the orisp and bracing weather

Our sporting contemporary, the Speciate of London, wants to have a "general treaty o arbitration" between this country and Eng and, and a permanent tribunal to be made up of three Judges from the United States Su preme Court and three from the English Juilcial Committee. Then comes a unique feature of arbitration. These six Judges are to take counsel in secret, and deliver the majority opinion as though unanimous, for the purpose of adding weight to it; and before taking their seats they shall solemnly draw lots to determine which Judges shall have two votes in case of a tie. Why not, in lieu of this lottery. submit every uncertain question to the late JOHN T. RATMOND'S favorite method, namely. the toss of a copper?

There has never been a full and complete record of the births in this city. There is reason to believe that over a thousand of those of each year are not reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics, and there have been cases in which the result of this negligence was highly injurious to those concerned. Through an improvement in the method of collecting statistics of births which has been adopted by the Board of Health, we shall hereafter have good assurance of the trustworthiness of the record. To the sanitary police and inspectors is now assigned the duty of watching the returns made by parents, doctors, midwives, or thers, and securing such information as may lead to the prosecution of delinquents. Thir ervice should be performed with precision. It is to the public interest that a legal record of all births be kept.

# THE VIRGINITY OF CHRIST'S MOTHER.

The Evidence Adduced to Sustain the Doctrine of the Catholic Church.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A work on Jewish history by a Mr. Graetz, noticed by M. W. H. in THE SUN of June 18. is very interesting as an instance of curiously unsound and illogical treatment of the subject of the career of Christ and the rise of Christianity, involving the astounding denial of the virginity of the Blessed Virgin. Mr. Graetz takes the same ground as Renan, who, in his Vie de Jesus (p. 23), asserts "Jesus avait des frères et des sœurs, dont il semble avoir été l'aine (Jesus had both brothers and sisters, of whom he seems to have been the eldest), and he cites as his authority Matthew, xii., 46, xiii., 55 and 50; Mark, iii., 31 and 32, vi., 3; Luke, viii., 19 and 20; John, il., 12, vil., 3, 5, 10; Acts, L. 14. As the refutation of the error is very simple.

and involves a point of information which it

might interest many of the readers of THE

Sun to know. I trust you will allow me to lay it briefly before them. The word abelipos, used in the plural in the Greek text of Evan gelists, has on the subject of consanguinity a twofold meaning: besides "brother" it also means "kinsman." (See Liddell & Scott's Greek Lexicon). It was used in the latter sense in the passages above cited, for we know that the brethren and sixters referred to in the sacred texts were the sons and daughters, the sons at least, of Mary of Cleophas, the sixter of the Blessed Virgin, and, therefore, according to the usual style of the Scripture, called brethren. Her sons were St. James the Less, St. Simon, St. Jude, and one Joseph. This interpretation is sustained by the general narrative of the New Testament and by the authority of the Catholic Church, which, having been sole witness to its authenticity and inspiration and its custodian from the beginning, should be conclusive. A very learned Archbishop, now deceased, once told may that there were written traditions confirmatory of the point, and I do not doubt that if I had time to have the Commentaries of St. Jerome, the author of the Vulgate, looked into I might find them. I notice that in Acts. i. 14, 15, 16, the word "brethren" is used with two distinct meanings. It is inconceivable that a man of Renan's reputation for learning in languages should have been ignorant of the twofold meaning of αδελφος, and if he was not, then it was the depth of base unfairness means "kinsman," (See Liddell & Scott's not, then it was the depth of base unfairness on als part to have withheld that knowledge, as he did, from the readers of his book. JULY 1, 1893. A CATHOLIC LAYMAN.

# Hoke Was Never Defeated.

Prom the Atlanta Journal.

With the two exceptions of Hoke Smith and Wilson Bissell, every member of the present Cabinet, as well as the President and Vice-President, has been at some time a candidate for elective office at the hands of his fellow citizens. Mr. Cleveland ran seven times and was elected five—twice President, once Governor, once Mayor of Buffalo, and once Sheriff of Eric county. He was twice defeated—once or President and once for District Attorney of for President and once for District Attorney of Erie. Vice-President Stevenson was three times elected and four times defeated. Walter Gresham was twice defeated. John G. Carlisle was twelve times elected. Daniel S. Lamont was once defeated. Hilary A. Herbert was eight times elected. Richard Olney was once defeated, and J. Sterling Morton was eight times defeated.

His Second Degree.

From the Boston Herald Gov. Flower has been made an LL D. too. He con erred a d-n on himself last summer during the cholers

Remarkable Manuscript. From an Unidentified Source

Miss Braddon writes all her novels on her kneer The Lament of Possumphat. Washington, June 30. Secretary Roke Smith left for Asbur, ark, N. J., this afternoon to be absent until Monday.

My soul to-day Sailing the Asburyian Bay, Where Hoke Smith's boat,

Swims 'round New Jersey's coast remote New Jersey's coast, Where people boast That temperance druks are taken most; Where liquor plain.

Are served as they are served in Maine There Hoke Smith goes To drown his woes In draughts dissimilar from those; While I must stay

And cocktails vain.

And eat my hay In Washington, this summer day. The day, so mild, Is Heaven's own child

Apart-I sigh, And fain would to his bosom fly. I beed not if His rippling skiff Float swift or slow from cliff to cliff: With weeping eyes

At staying home and fighting flies I see him there, With legs and arms extremely bare. Flunge in the deep Where maiads sleep

My spirit cries

Washed up again all in a heap Anon he stands Upon the sands, And gazes out to distant lands Beyond the sca. Where fo.ks ain't free-I wonder if he thinks of me:

With ceaseless din, As Master rubs his cupid chin, And happy now He cares not how The Georgia Colonels end their row.

The waves come in

No more, no more, The deorgia bore Disturts him on the Jersey shore; With dreamful eyes His spirit lies Under the waits of Paradise

I would not ask A swester task Than with him on the sands to bask:

But what of that; Where am 1 at ! Hoke is unfair to Possumphat Or a Run from Itt

Pranthe Hafulo Enquirer,
Physician to Bank President—Your habits are too
edantary. You should take more exercise.
Failent—How would a run on the bank dof

### SUNBRAMS.

In the case of a man killed by an electric bolt in Louis a Corener's jury was called to decide whether the bolt was natural or artificial.

-No-Shirt, an Indian of the Umatilla tribe he

started East. He may tarry in Kansas to seek his political fortune with the Populista. —The Slaughter family of Texas are said to be the most extensive landowners in America, their com-bined holdings amounting to half a million acres. —It was at a flower show. Two women in vividity

printed calico stood before a group of exhibits. One of them exclaimed, "Oh, Mandy, look at the chrysanthe mum and chance opsters." She meant china assers,
—"Certainty the most interesting thing I saw in
busy Fourteenth street today," said a promanader,
"was the act of a boy on roller at." a who, as a
dashed past, dropped a coin in the sin sup of a blind

-A Kansas man says that the value of farms went up, on an average, a thousand dollars apiece in his state last year, in consequence of the successful crops. This year, in consequence of the general dryness, the same farms have fallen away in value by about to same amount.

—Country places that have never known the luxury of gas are now using electric lights, and eccasionally there is a beautiful effect from them. It is when the lamps are placed near trees and the vivid illumination strikes over and through the leaves, making a halo of fresh green about the blazing carbons.

—In some parts of New Jersey appears a beautiful pink clover that seems to be a hybrid. It is a little

larger than the common white clover, and is not so tail or full headed as the still commoner red clover, but is is more delica to than either. The color shades from a positive pink at the periphery to white at the top, and the leaves are small.

—A Northerner who was in Paris, Tex., when the negro was burned there for an assault on a white child, a mere baby, said that is would have been unsafe for

any one in that town to express sympathy for the of-fender or to suggest a trial by forms of law. He addeds "The details of his crime were never published. They were toe horrible. The fellow deserved what he got." The bright little daughter of a capitalist who is put-ting up at one of the high-priced hotels knows his fondnesses and weaknesses. She startled the com-pounder of beverages in his gilded hall by running in one evening, standing on tiptoe so that her face would be seen above the bar, and saying, "Father'll be in here in a minute, and he wants a Piymouth sin cock-

tail with orange bitters and no sweetening." -There are no barber shops any more; nothing but "tonsorial studios" and "bair-cutting parlors." One barber announces on his window that he performs "tonsorial hair cutting," and another one runs a "ton-sorial art institute." Brooklyn has a "Pompedore Hair-cutting Parior," where one may have his hair wired a la l'empadeur. One inviting place offers " a shave for ten cents and a clean towel with every shave,"

here in a minute, and he wants a Plymouth gin cock

—In the gentle "guying" to which Brooklyn is good-naturedly subject it is alleged that its peace is un-broken because the grass grows in its streets. It happens that grass does grow in one street, and not in the outskirts, either. It is the street known as Colum-bia Heights, which starts at Fulton Ferry and goes up a hill so steep that no wagon is seen on it from one month's end to another. That is why the grass grows. —Not infrequently a fruit or peanut vender will be seen intently reading beside his street stand. The chances are ten to one that if you look over his shoulder to see what it is that so engrosses him you will find it to be an English grammar, speller, or reading book. Italian bootblacks and street labor-ers are found at study, also, and now and then an Italian is to be met in the humbler walks of life who

speaks English nearly as well as a native American.

—Slow trains take more people to Chicago from the
East than faster ones, run on the same roads at the same price. A railroad man says that he cannot ex plain it, but he presumes it is because the travellers by slow trains get two nights of sleep on the cars instead of one, and it gives them the idea that they are eithe beating the railroad or saving the room rent for a day in a Chicago hotel. Then, too, the slow trains pick u where the fast ones do not stop.

—Once in a while, in the New England States and in

New York, farms are to be found where the mowing is still done with scythes instead of machines, and in those places you may find the mowers drinking switchel when they are athirst. Switchel is a decetable mixture of water, molasses, vinegar, and ginger and is carried to the field in a stone jug, which, fo refrigorating purposes, is kept a spring or the pool of a brook until wanted. In the old days, when liquor

was more freely used, rum was added.
—Several of the companies organized to take Eastern
people to the World's Fair at a moderate price have lisbanded for lack of business. One of the officers of such a company says: "We offered attractive terms and we advertised the business as well as we could, but, Christopher Columbus! we're left! I guess people are waiting to beat our terms. Most likely they thin) the railroads are going to make a hig cut, but that it where they are mistaken. On the quiet, we have sold

just two tickets since we organized." -When Buffalo Bill's Indians get through their work in Chicago in the afternoon they like nothing better than to repair to a merry-go-round near their camp and evolve to the music of a bad hand organ. The passe by stops to see the show, for the bucks and squaws are in their full panoply of feathers and paint. Most peo-ple would get enough fun by riding horseback three or four hours every day without wanting to ride or wooden horses afterward; but then, you see, rea

horses have no hand organ attachments.

—A physician who lives in one of the northern towns in this State says that country doctors lose a good many patients on account of rustic prejudices against surgery. "In the city it seems to be easier to persuade a man to have an operation performed," says he, "but in the country a patient will almost always defer it until it is too late. The city man, perhaps, is a little more intelligent, and he knows more about the results of other operations. Besides, the countryman hates to part with his meney, and surgery is expensive."

—Perhaps the quaintest and quietest little settlements within a hundred miles of New York are those built at the foot of the Pallsades. The fishermen who live there appear to be as far from the madding crowd as though they were alone on the prairie. The tail cliffs and jagged rocks about them cut them off from the rest of the world, and they have few visitors. There is not a horse or wagon among them and no road to drive on At present the pretty white cottages, embowered i resh green and cherry and apple blossoms, have at idyllic charm. Springs of good water are found within a red or two of the sait Hudson, but beer and groceries re a long way off, unless one takes a boat and cross ver to the metropolis that swirls and roars on

-Jeweliers say that the beautiful pink and bronse pearls from Wisconsin are becoming very scarce and it is dimcult to get large or fine-colored ones any more. The fact is that the pearl-bearing unios of the Wisconsin streams have been practically fished out, as they have been out of almost all the waters in this country where pearls have been found in any considerable numbers The European Oshers are more considerate. They open the shells with an instrument that does not destro the animal inside, and if no pearl is found it is put back into water. The American pears fisher destroys ruth-lessly, and in two or three years he has thrown himself out of a job. There is hardly a State in the Union where pearls are not or have not been found, and one of the finest in the world was taken from the Passaio River at Paterson, N. J. This gem, valued at \$2,500. was worn in the crown of Empress Eugénie. Several of the Wisconsin pearls have been valued at a thousand dollars each, and, now that they are disappearing, a general advance may be made in their price. Pearis are seldem found in shells that seem to englose health; divalves. Old and misshapen shells are the ones look for, and those are most promising that are found in streams running through a limestone country.

# THE FLOWER CHARITY.

An Appeal for Flowers and a Little Coah To THE EDITOR OF THE BUR-Mr. Several agencies have recently published strong appeals for flowers to distribute among children in the streets and among enement-house dweilers. A strong impression exists that the old New York Flower Mission has given up its work; our contributions have somewhat fallen off, and continual inquiries come to us as to why we have closed. Will you therefore kindly inform the public closed. Will you therefore kindly inform the public that our rooms are still open at 104 Kast Twentieth street (basement) every Monday and Thursday, and that we need more freeb, carefully selected flowers (fragrant if possible), and that we especially need more lady helpers, both to make up bouquets and to distribute them. Our work for twenty-two years has been to distribute Bowers to the sick in the heapitals and arguments, and through faithful missionaries and charitable visitors—Protestant, Catholic, Jewish, without distinction of creed—to the sick in the tenements. Our more than the season of teachers. We believe, however, most strongly that flowers should be personally dis ributed, that the friendly word of greeting does almost as much good as the situlo louquet, and that the conscientions assking out of those who result will be helped by the flowers is neces-

We ask also small contributions of money to be used to purchase basef extract, fresh rags, milk, &c. These are given only to have else in teneuent to remain the from personal visiting the property of the sent to the sent of the food tases of the sent to the sent to the sent of the sent to the

# They Saved Him.

"Business is duli to day," said a sestaurateur en the World's Fair grounds to his head waiter. 'Yes, not a soul has been in yet.' "Ah " exclaimed the proprietor, his face brighten We shall yet close the day with expenses ; ald

Of the Nature of a Loun. From the Somerville Journal.

"Give me a tian" he pleaded.
In the tempting way of men.
"Why, yes, I will," she answered..."
You'll give it back again."

and a fine profit. Here come two people."